BY ATT. ANTIO TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Paris, July 1-Evening.—The distribution of the Tay in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators, who filled all the aisles and circles of the great building, and overflowed into the garden of the Champ de Murs. Their Mujesties, the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, together with the Prince Imperial and His Imperial Highness, the Prince Napoleon, with their suites, proceeded to the Exposition in eight carriages, each drawn by six horses. They were accompanied by His Sublime Majesty Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Turkey, and suite, In six splendid carriages, each drawn by six horses richly caparisoned. When the initiatory ceremonies were concluded, the Emperor rose from the throne and made a speech, in the course of which he said: "Peoples and Kings have come here to crown the ideas of peace and conciliation. France is proud to be great, prosperous, and free; yet she is not unnerved by her material joys. The thoughtful can see the national fibers vibrate for the henor of France. But this noble susceptibility should not create fear for the world's repose, as we here prove our anxiety for peace, The Emperor closed his speech by saying: "This Exposition marks an era of harmony and progress, and the triumph of grand moral principles, which with justice can alone establish thrones, and ennoble humanity." Great enthusiasm followed the Emperor's speech. The cries of "Vive Napoleon," "Vive PEmperor," continued for some minutes. When the excitement had subsided the Imperial Commission roceeded to announce the distribution of prizes. At the conclusion of this ceremony the Emperor and his distinguished visitor, the Sultan, accompanied by their suites returned to the Tuileries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 1-Evening.-In the House of Commons this evening Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that his Government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the Government of the United States in regard to the Alabama case; but he said he did not despair of schieving a happy result. The Foreign Office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case. A large number of English claims against the United States had been filed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 1.-Baren von Beust has received the appointment of Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, an office formerly held by Prince Metternich.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Gl. SGOW, July 1.—The Anchor line steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Smith, which sailed from New-York on the 15th ultimo, had arrived in the Clyde. QUEENSTOWN, July 1-2 p. m.-The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Reskell, from New-York on the 19th of June, arrived here to-day en route to Liverpool. The cteamship Malta, Capt. McMickan, from New-York on the 19th ultimo., arrived at this port to-day on the way to

Lishon, July 1-p. m .- The United States frigate Colorade is at this port.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, July 1-Noon.-Consols for money, 944. American Securities-Eric shares, 43; Illinois Centrals, 794 United States Five-Twenty bonds, 722; Atlantic and

Great Western, 242.
Afternoon—Consols for money have advanced 1, and are now quoted at \$42. American Securities are unchanged. Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares, 242. Consols closed at 94} for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 321; Illinois Central Railway shares, 791; Eric Railway shares, 432; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares, 25.

FRANKFORT, July 1, evening.-United States bonds closed at 774.

LIVERPOOL, July 1-Noon.-The Cotton market open quiet and dull. The sales to-day will reach 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 111d. Breadstuffs-The market is firm. Corn, 38/ for New. California Wheat, 13:9. Earley, 4/10. Oats, 3/8. Peas, 38/. The Provision market is generally without alteration. Pork, 74/. Beef, 135/. Lard, 48/. Bacon, 42@42/6. Cheese, 63/ Produce.—The market for articles of American produce is generally unchanged. Linseed Cakes have declined to 29 15/ per tun for thin oblong for feeding. Ashes, 31/ for Pots. Rosin, 6/9 for Common, and 12/ for Fine. Spirits Furpentine, 30/. Petroleum, 1/2 per gallon for Standard White, and 8d. for Spirits. Tallow, 44/. Clover Seed (American Red) 42/.

Afternoon—The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are

without alteration. In the Provision market Pork has sdvanced 1/, and is now quoted at 75/. Cheese has deplined 1/, and is now selling at 62/. Other articles are unchanged. In the Provision market Pot Ashes have advanced 6d, and the price is now 31/6. There are no

changes to report in other articles.

Evening—The Cotton market closed easier, but without change in prices The following are the authorized quo tations: Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 114d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs has been firm throughout the day. Corn ed at 38/ per quar. for New Mixed Western. California Wheat, 13/9 per cental. Barley, Oats and Peas, unchanged The Provision market has been irregular. Pork has ad wanced 1/ for Prime Eastern Mess; which closed at 75/ per bbl. Beef steady at 135/ per bbl. Bacon-The closing price for Cumberland Cut Middles was 42/ per cwt American Lard and Cheese unchanged. Petroleum had advanced to 9d per gallon for Spirits; Standard White unchanged at 1/2. Rosin steady at 6/9 for Common, and 12/ for fine American. Spirits Turpentine 30/ per cwt Tallow, 44/ for American.

LONDON, July 1-Noon. -Sugar quiet at 25/. Iron, 85/8 Calcutta Linseed, 64/. Oils unchanged at £41 10/ for Linseed; £35 for Whale, and £130 for Sperm. Afternoon-The prices of all articles are the same as at

Evening-Iron lower; sales at 53/ per tun for Scotch Pig. Sugar steady at 25/ for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

Linseed of all description unchanged. Oils steady at previous quotations.

ANTWERP. July 1 .- Petroleum, 39 france 50 cen times per barrel for Refined. GREECE.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE-THE GREEK BUDGET. WASHINGTON. July 1 .- The latest official accounts received from Crete are dated the 4th of June. They contain no confirmation of the reported victories of Omas though these were said to have taken place on the

Pasha, though these were said to have taken place on the 8d of June. According to advices from Herachon in Crete, Omar Pasha attacked the Greeks with his whole army on the 1st of June, but from the fact that the Turks maintained an obstinate silence in regard to the issue of the battle, it is inferred that they were badly beaten. The Athens journals publish the official report of the commander of the Greek shlockade-runner Arkadl, who has ventured for the twelfth time through the fire of the Turksh crussers, to supply the Cretans with provisions, and to afford shelter to fugitive Christian families. Once, when pursued by four Turkish frigates, the Arkadl succeeded in getting shead of three of them, but was overtaken by the fourth, which opened fire. The Greek commander did not return the fire, in order not to violate international law, the ships being then in Turkish waters, the Turks containing to bombard the Arkadl, and killed one sailor and wounded two others. The Arkadl being then in sight of a Greek island, returned the fire, and inflicted far more severe damage upon the ship of the enemy, which was obliged to retire, while the Arkadl entered the Greek harbor, and returned unmolested to Syra. The Turks, it is said, have become guilty of a breach of international law, without succeeding in stopping the Greek man-of-war. The foreign Powers seemed to have relinquished their intention of advocating the right of suffrage for the Cretans, and with a view to indece unanimity of action, they confine their efforts to the presposal of a commission to examine the complaints and chains of the Cretans. But the Cretans state that they will not be satisfied with anything shore of complete independence.

The Greek Budget for the Cretans, and with a view to indece unanimity of action, they confine their efforts to the presposal of a commission to examine the complaints and chains of the Cretans. But the Cretans state that they will not be satisfied with anything shore of complete independence.

The Greek Budget for the cur

KENTUCKY TOBACCO FAIR. I following to the remains.

I following to July 1.—The Kentucky tobacco fair will be held here to morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST. SAN FRANCISCO. June 29.—Suits have commenced squisse C. L. Monder and Meader, Lalor & Co., to recover 55,700 for money loaned and protested drafts.

THE BAILING OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. EXAMINATION OF MR. GREELEY BEFORE THE HOUSE

. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 1.-Mr. Greeley was in Washington to-day, pursuant to a summons from the House Judiciary Committee. That Committee assembled at 10 o'clock a.m., all the members being present except Mr. Wilson, the Chairman. After waiting two hours for a stenographer, the examina tion proceeded:

Horace Greeley sworn and examined by Mr. Boutwell-Q. Have you at any time had a conversation or communication with the President, or with any member of the Cabinet, in reference to the trial or release of Jefferson Davis? A. No, sir, not directly; I once talked with, or rather heard a conversation with Mr. Speed about the case, but with no other member of the Cabinet.

Q. When did that conversation take place? A. In the Spring of 1866; I do not recollect the date; it was the day before you (Mr. Boutwell) offered a resolution about the case of Jefferson Davis in the House of Representatives.

Q. Who else was present at that conversation? A. Mr. George Shea was the only third person present; he was counsel for Jefferson Davis.

Q. What was the nature of the conversation so far as Mr. Speed took any part in it ! A. The object of Mr. Shea was to ascertain whether, if an application were made for bail, the Government would resist it.

Q. What news on that subject did Mr. Speed preent on that oceasion? A. None at all; he was very non-committal : I could not make out anything from his conversation; he did not know, or did not wish to say, what the views of the Government were on the subject at all; I came away with no impression about what he would do; he said nothing that indicated whether he would or would not object.

Q. Did you ever have any communication with or information from the President in reference to the matter? A. None in the world.

Q. Or with any other member of the Cabinet? A No. Sir; Mr. Speed is the only member of the Cabinet by whom I remember having heard the name of J. Davis mentioned.

Q. At the time of the release of Davis on bail in May last, did you have any conversation with any member of the Cabinet ! A. No. Sir.; on my way to Richmond and back I did not stop at Washington.

Q. At the time you went to Richmond had you any previous information as to what the policy ef the Government would be in reference to the releasing of Mr. Davis? A. I had none; I had no information until we came into court, as to what the Government would do; I did not know whether the Government was going to resist the application for bail or not.

By Mr. Eldredge-Q. At whose suggestion or solici tation did you become bail for Jefferson Davis? A. Mr. George Shea's; he was a very old and intimate acquaintance and friend of mine.

Q. You had no communication with any Government officer soliciting you to become bail for Jefferson Davis A. No, sir; nor any intimation that it would be desirable.

Q. You had no communication on the subject with the President or any of his officers? A. No, sir. Q. Were you, after you came here or after you

went to Richmond, solicited by any officer of the Government to go bail for Jefferson Davis! A. No.

Q. Was Mr. Shea present at the time you signed the bond ! A. Yes. Q. At Richmond? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you had any communication with Jefferson Davis about going bail for him? A. No, sir; I had never had any communication by letter or word: I did not know him until I saw him in court.

Q. Did any one, after it was known that you proposed to go bail for Mr. Davis, apply to you not to do so or write to you about it ? A. Well, Sir, there was a hubbub about it at the time I was here, and Senator Wade and Sepator Chandler talked with me about it. I think Senator Cresswell of Maryland was also present. I do not recollect any other person.

Q. On what ground did they advise you not to go bail for Jefferson Davis? A. There was a conversacannot state definitely what particular reasons they urged. They thought it would be bad policy and that it would have a bad influence.

Q. That it would have a bad effect on the Republican party ! A. I beleve so; that was the impression

Q. Were there any other persons endeavoring to prevent your going bail for Jefferson Davis? A. I do not recollect; there may have been one or two personal friends doing so, although it was not generally known that I intended to go bail.

Q. Did they put their objections on party grounds alone? A. Generally.

Q. There was no principle involved in it? A. I do not recollect; they made no impression on me other than that it would be injurious to the party.

O. Did you tell them that it was party question to bail Jefferson Davis, he having been imprisoned so long? A. No. Sir; in the first place I was desirous to bring on the trial; the first year I thought we could compel the Government to bring the prisoner to trial by a writ of habeas corpus; finally I thought the time for a trial to any good purpose had passed.

Q. Did you go bail for Jefferson Davis with a view of never having him tried ? A. No; I wished to have him tried if the Government should ever wish to try

Q. I understand you as saying that you thought' the time for trying him to any good purpose had passed away? A. That was my judgment.

Q. Is that your opinion now? A. Yes, so far as I know the facts; if he had anything to do with assassinating President Lincoln or poisoning or starving prisoners, I wish him to be tried; I do not know any facts that justify either charge.

Q. You know of no facts on the subject of his connection with the assassination of President Lincoln? A. No, Sir, none that would connect him with it.

MEXICO

THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN-THE REPORTS STILL DOUBTED BY THE AUSTRIAN CONSUL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1 .- No positive information concerning the reported execution of Maximilian has been received, though the Wickaco is on her way here with all the news from the Austrian steamer at quarantine. J. H. Eimer, the Austrian Consul, is in receipt of the following telegram from the Secretary of the Consulate, which came to hand easily this morning :

Southwest Pass, June 30, 1867.

J. H. Eimen, Austrian Considate, New Orleans: Have been prohibited from landing at Quarantine. It is stated upon reliable authority that Prince Maximilian was shot on the morning of June 19. Junez refuses to give up the body of the Prince.

The telegram is duly signed by Mr. Buddendors as

Secretary of the Consulate. The Consul has not, he states, as fyet sufficient ground for believing that Maximilian has been executed, and asserts that the steamer being in mourning is not of importance in determining anything about the matter. The Mexican Consulate is in receipt of no further information than the above, and the rumor of the execution is generally interpreted as needing con

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, July 1 .- Lieut. Dewey, 28th Cavalry, arrived yesterday from Indianola, ill with the yellow fever, and died at St. Charles last night. This is the only new case reported.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S MAILS. MONTREALS July 1.—The North American's mails reached Father Point Saturday night in time to go out by the Austrian. There is every prospect of getting the steamer off.

THE BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL. BY TRUEBARY WITH THE BRIEF CANAL.

ROCKHENTER, N. Y., July 1.—The break in the Eric Canal, six miles west of this city, will probably be repaired to-day.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

MR. WEICHMAN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED-SURRATI'S FLIGHT TO EUROPE-HIS CONVERSA-TION ON THE JOURNEY-TESTIMONY OF THE SUR-GEON OF THE STEAMSHIP PERUVIAN-A REBUFF TO THE BULLYING COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The interest in the Surratt trial continues. Notwithstanding the thermometer stood at 28 in the shade to-day, the Court-room was packed. Judge Fisher is still unwell, but is anxious to push the trial forward, and remains on the bench. Mr. Weichman was finished with to-day. He was first called on Thursday, and he has been under examination over 12 hours. The prisoner's counsel were very severe with the witness, and tried his patience considerably. They have been especially critical with Weichman, and while cross-examining him they took every occasion to taunt and irritate him. They were allowed very broad latitude in the examination, and none of Surratt's partisans can have cause to complain. Weichman's evidence is considered as most damaging to Surratt, and great efforts will be made to break it down, but several of the witnesses that are summoned to impeach Weichman's evidence are well known to be men of bad repute. The prosecution have rebutting testimony which will fally sustain Mr. Weichman's character. Dr. McMillan gave a portion of his testimony this afternoon. This witness is an English gentleman, and held the position of surgeon on beard the English steamer Pertvian, on which vessel Surratt escaped from Montreal under the disguise of a Catholic priest. While this witness was on the stand to-day, the counsel for prisoner commenced their taunting remarks as usua, but this witness resented the insults. He has felt very indignant over the remarks of the prisoner's counsel, the other day, that the witnesses for the posecution were "either now inmates of the Penitentiary or would be soon," and to-day he told Mr. Merrick, one of prisoner's counsel, that he was "a coward and a sneak." This produced a great sensation in court, and rather frightened the numerous Rebels and Surratt sympathizers who crowd the room, and who have been heretofore very blatant and insulting in their remarks and actions turing the trial. These people, abetted by the prisoner's counsel, showed this spirit of hatred to the memory of Lincoln, and love for Surratt more, (uring the time of Weichmau's giving his evidence than before. They thought to keep it up, and the Court failing to stop it, Dr. McMillan to-day determined to protect himself. During the time Dr. McMillan was giving his astounding testimony to-day, the prisoner Surratt remained perfectly calm, and looked more defiant than ever. When the Doctor related the story of Surratt's shooting dead starved Union seldiers while they were escaping from prison, the prisoner Surratt coolly fanned himself, and wore a half-sneer and half-smile on his countenance. His counsel, too, oined their chent in smiling at the evidence. This, however, is said to be a trick of the profession to impress the jury when all hope is gone. The prisoner's counsel tried hard to prevent Judge Pierrepoint from bringing out this evidence of Surrait's murdering Union soldiers, but the Judge was too sharp for them, and by his convincing arguments Judge Fisher ruled that the evidence was proper. The most important portion of Dr. McMillians evidence has not yet been given. He will finish to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The Criminal Court-room was again crowded this morning with spectators, this being the day to which the Grand Jury of the June term had been adjourned. Chief-Justice Cartier appeared upon the beach, and ordered the roll of Grand Jurors to be called. Nineteen answered to their names, after

be called. Nineteen answered to their names, after which Judge Cariter said there would be no further use for them this term, the irregular minner in which they had been summoned having convinced him that no indictment they should find would be sustained by the Court. He therefore discharged then without day.

By agreement of counsel, the cross-ciamination of Lewis J. Weichman was temporarily suspended, in order to admit of the examination of Mr. Charles C. Duan, who was then called and sworn and examined by Mr. Flerrepoid-Winces testified that in 1864 he employed John H. Surratt in Adams Express office, witness being at the time agent of the Company in this city; he was employed in the military freight depot, and entered upon his duties on Dec. 30, on Jan. 18 Surratt asked leave of absence, and witness expressed surprise that such an application should be made so short a time after he had been employed; Surratt said he had business in the country, and wanted to go there with his mother, and witness still re-

ployed; Surralt said he had business in the country, and wanted to go there with his mother, and winess still refused; the next day Mrs. Surratt came, and witness refused her also, and Surratt then left and newr came back to the office to resume his duties, nor did he ever return for his pay. No cross-examination.

Lewis J. Weichman was then recalled, and was cross-examined by Mr. Bradley. On April 2, 1861, witness went with Atzerodt to St. Aloysius Church, and there introduced him to Mr. Brophy, but does not recollect introducing him as his particular friend; recollect the date, because it was after the 1st and before the 3d of April.

April.

Mr. Bradley--That is generally the case that the 2d comes between the dates named.

Witness said he recollected from another circumstance; it was on the night of April 1 that Gea. Augur's offices were burned, and witness was there with Mr. Jenkins; met Atzerodt again at Howard's stables, and Atzerodt was trying to get a horse to, he said, said off Paine; Atzerodt was at my room several times, and on one occasion he was there, and there was a bottle of whisky, and we took drinks all round; I went out that night to buy a bottle of whisky, and put it under a cloak, but do not remember that Howell or any one cise gave me the money; it was on the 20th of March that Surratt got the letter addressed to James Surdy; I recollecttestifying to that fact at the conspiracy trial, and fixing it some time after the 4th of March: I fix the time because it was before the 28th that I saw the letter, saw Surratt and Payne fencing with bowic knives on March 15. (Copnous extracts were read from the testimony as given at the cuspiracy trial, and witness was asked concerning discrepancies.) Atzerodt was at the house when Howell was there; Howell was there only once; Howell was a blockade-runner; I was not intimate with him, but treated him kindly; knew he was a blockade-runner because Surratt said so; Howell taught me a cipher, but I do not recollect that the cipher was used in the secret service of the Confederacy; he taught me the cipher and I hate used it, but I can't say that I was very familiar with it; I knew a gentleman here named Rockford; I never had t conversation with Mr. Rockford except in confession except on one occasion when I asked him if he would receive my confession, and that was the only conversation had with him outside of the confessional; I never consideed myself under arrest the morning after the assassination; I don't recollect having been put in charge of an officer of the Metropolitan Fohce.

Witness's testimony was read as given of the assassination to the confession was dead and of the confessiona

tropolitan Police.
Witness's testimony was read as given of the assassination trials, wherein witness said he gave himself up to

collect having been put in charge of an oncer of the sactropolitan Police.

Witness's testimony was read as given of the assassination trials, wherein witness said he gave himself up to Major Bichards.

Witness said he desired to correct that; he did not give himself to Mr. Richards, but to one of his officers; when in Canada I did not consider myself underarrest; I was as much a detective then as McDevitt was, and was mamed as special officer in an order from the War Department; I was out of sight of the detective esteral times in Canada; in Quebec I went to a clergyman of my faith and told him the situation I was in, and wowed my determination of coming back and testifying for the Government; I never told any one that I would not have returned from Canada if I had not been compiled to do so; Mr. Stanton requested me to come back and I came back as voluntarily as I could; on the occision I drove Mrs. Surratt and Booth in conversation as I went to Howard's stable for a burgy; at the conspiracy trial I did not detail the incidents in the order of succession they are now stated, because now my memory is clearer now than it was; I was then excited; my memory is clearer now than it was; I was then excited; my memory is clearer now than it was; I was then excited; my memory is clearer now than it was; I was then excited; my memory is clearer now than it was; I was then excited; on the trial, because I have read the bookwithin the last two years, and the last month.

Q. Have you not read it within the last two days! A. Yes, Sir; I read it yesterday, but I camot state what succession with Mrs. Surrat leaned forward and whispered in Lloyd's ear; I said on this trial that I could hear the tones of the volice bin could not hear the words, but I think that the statement is he same; I did not surrender myself to the Gowension relative to Mrs. Surratt's conversal on with Mrs. Surratt leaned forward and whispered in Lloyd's ear; I said on this trial that I could hear the tones of the volce bin could not hear the words, but I

assassination, and that I had seen a letter from Surratt dated Montreal, April 12; I did not tell Mr. Ford, Maddox, and Gifford that I was told by Mr. Bingham if I did not tell more fully than I had done about these circumstances that I would be treated as one of the conspirators; I nover told any one that Mr. Bingham used threats about my testimenty. I might have said here that my character was at stake, and that I would do all to aid the prosecution.

Q. Did you not state in substance that the office you received in Philadelphia was given in pursuance of a promise that you should be remunerated for your testimony, and should have the protection of the Government!

ment I Mr. Pierrepont objected, and the objection was sustained,

and the defense noted an exception.

Q. You stated on Saturday that you were removed from office because you voted the Radical Republican ticket; and now f ask if you have not stated that you were a Johnson man and, therefore, entitled to hold office?

Pierrepont objected. Judge Fisher said it looked too

were a Johnson man and, therefore, entitled to hold office?

Mr. Pierrepont objected. Judge Fisher said it looked too much like bringing pointies into a jury trial, and he would sustain the objection.

Witness was here interrogated as to the remarks made by Mrs. Surratt and Miss Annie Surratt on the night of the assassination, as testified to the other day, and he acknowledged that he did not testify to these facts before the Military Commission; I have since recollected these facts more clearly, and have written them down in my statement; I did not say that Mrs. Surratt asked me to pray for her intentions after the detectives had gone; she asked me to do so before the assassination; she made her request the evening of the 14th, before the assassination; I noticed Mrs. Surratt was nervous, and then asked me about the torch-light procession, and then asked me to pray for her intentions; the words were uttered in a tone loud enough for all in the parlor to hear them; I was at supper when I heard the footsteps on the steps, as I have described them; when I went up stairs, I found Mrs. Surratt in the parlor; and I don't remember whether she left the room or not: I went to bed a few minutes before 10 o'clock that night; Mrs. Surratt did not go down stairs that I remember; I did not see her leave the room on that night; no one that I know of came in the basement door; don't remember if Mrs. Surratt was absent on April 3; saw John Surratt on the evening of that day; I was not in the dining-room on at Mrs. Surratt; do not remember that he went down stairs to get his supper; have not said so; did not go through the dining-room on the evening of April 3; do not know that Miss Anna Surratt went to the door on the evening of April 14, when footsteps were heard—entering steps; on the morning after the assassination I met Mr. Hollohan at the corner of Seventh and F-sts.; I said that morning at the breakfast table that I was going to tell my suspicions; I remember the remark was made there at the table too.

Mr. Bradley—Well,

Brophy or Mr. Carlan that if Capt. Gleason had not betrayed me they would never have got a word out of me: it is a perfect absurdity and you will be satisfied it is before this trial is through.

Mr. Brodley—Well. suppose you let the counsel attend to that, and give us the facts.

Witness resumed—I did tell Mrs. Brophy that Mrs. Surratt had said that she was going to find out what Booth and the other men were doing there, and she took John in the parlor, and when I asked Mrs. Surratt afterward, she said John was engaged in a cotton speculation; I might have told Howell, the blockade runner, that my sympathles were with the South, because I often talked secesh with such fellows for Buncombe; before the war any one would have been pleased to associate with Wilkes Booth, because he went in such good society; I have seen him in company with members of Congress and others; I was in Carroll Prison with Mr. Hallohan was released before I was.

At 12 o'clock the Court took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling Louis J. Welchman was recalled, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Bradley.

After the assessibation trial I had a conversation with Mr. Lewis Carlin relative to the testimony I had given at that trial; I don't remember any particular evening; since the court took a recess I saw Mr. Carlin and said, "Halloo, old fellow, I see you are going to be a witness against me:" he replied he could not help it, that it was his duly; never took a walk with Brophy and Carlin together; never went to Dunbant's restaurant with him; don't remember telling Mr. Carlin that my conscience troubled me for the testimony given, and that I was going to concessional to unburden my conscience; do not remember Carlin's telling me I had better go to a magistrate and make a statament, nor do I remember telling him that I would do so if I did not fear a prosecution for perjury; do not remember telling Mr. Carlin that I could have given an explanation of Mrs. Surrett's visit had I been allowed to do so: I say upon my solemn o

been written out for me; I deny saying anything of what I have been questioned about alone; I did not state to Mr. Carlin that on April 14, 1885, before Mrs. Surratt and I went to Surrattville and she spoke of getting a buggy, that I told her to send Booth, and she said Booth was not in town; I told Carlin nothing about breaking the spring of the wagon; I deny I ever told him.

Redirect by Mr. Pierrepond—I was confined in Carroll prison as a Government witness; I was not confined there for any crime. [Paper exhibited.] I recognize it as a copy of the order appointing me a special officer; the original is in Mr. McDevitt's possession. Mr. Pierrepont proposed to read the paper, and Mr. Bradley objected. The objection was overrilled, and Mr. Bradley noted an exception. The paper is as follows:

Hogs. Department of Washinston, O. C. April 16, 1865.

Special Order, No. 68.—[Extract]—Special Officers James A. Melevit George Holloha, and Louis J. Welchman are hereby ordered to proceed to New York city on important Government business, and after proceed to New York city on important foregueness and after

witt. George Hollohan, and Louis J. Welchman are herely ordered to New York city on important Government business, and centing their private orders, return to this city and report at adquarters. The Quartermuster's department will furnish the i

ry transportation
By command of Major-Gen. Augur.
F. INGRABAN. F. INGRAMAN,
Col. and Prov.-Mar. Gen. Dept. North
Official: J. B. RUSSELL, Capt. and Assist.-Prov.-Mar.
Sorth of Potomac.

North of Potenze.
Witness resumed—It was on the morning of April 15, 1805, at breakfast, that Miss Anna Surratt said that the death of Lincoln was no more than the death of a nigger, &c.
Mr. Pierrepont asked witness to state something more Mr. Pierrepont asked witness to state something more about his confession to Carlin, and about his going before a magistrate, &c. Mr. Bradley objected, and said it was opening new matter. Mr. Pierrepont contended that the witness could be asked to state all he said to Mr. Carlin. Mr. Bradley said that the witness had denied that he ever spoke to Carlin about the confession. Judge Fisher admitted the question.

Witness said he never spoke to Carlin or Brophy about confession; never said anything to them about confession;

confession; never said anything to them about confession.

Mr. Pierrepont—That is all, then.

Witness—Are you done with me, Mr. Bradley !

Mr. Bradley—I do not know that I am; for the present I am, but I may have something further to say to you. The witness then retired from the stand.

Dr. McMillan was called—Mr. Bradley said he asked the prosecution to postpone the examination of Dr. McMillan, as the defense had not got a subpena duces tecum to the Secretary of State, asking him to send to Court evidence in possession of the Department of State which the defense must have in order to a proper cross-examination. Judge Fisher said the cross-examination would not be reached to-day.

tion. Judge Fisher said the cross-examination would not be reached to-day.

Mrs. Benson, late Mrs. Hudspeth, was recalled. (Photograph exhibited.) witness recognized it as a resemblance to the individual who had dropped the letter in the New-York street car. Mr. Carrington explained that it was a picture of Booth.

By Mr. Bradley—The hand of the person who dropped the letter was remarkably small and delicate; I was attracted toward him particularly because I noticed he was disquised.

Dr. Lewis Joseph Archibald McMillan was called and scorn-I am a surgeon, and am out of service new; two years ago I was in the service of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and from April to October, 1865, I was surgeon of the steamer Peruvian; left Quebec for Liverpool on September 16, 1865, which was Saturday; and Sunday week after, we arrived at Londonderry, Ireland, and arrived at Liverpool the next day; I know the prisoner at the bar; he crossed the ocean with me to Londonderry on that voyage; I first saw the prisoner on the mail steamer Montreal, running between Montreal and Quebec, on the 15th of September, 1865; about a week or ten days previous, a man named La Pierre, a priest, who at the time lived in Montreal, chine to me and said somebody was coming; and on the 15th of September

who at the time lived in Montreal, clame to me and said somebody was coming; and on the 15th of September I was igoing to Quebec on the steamer Montreal, and there met this Mr. La Pierre again, and he said he would introduce me to his friend; he took me to a stateroom, of which La Pierre had the key; the stateroom was locked and he unlocked it, and in the room I found the prisoner at the bar; Mr. La Pierre introduced the prisoner at the bar; Mr. La Pierre introduced the prisoner under the uame of McCarty; I never suspected who the person was, and I passed the evening and night with him; the prisoner's, hair was then short and of a dark brown color; I did not perceive that it was dyed, but I afterward found it out; the conversation that evening was general; La Pierre went to Quebec with us; when we got to Quebec we had breakfast on the steamer at 7 or 8 o'cloft, and between 2 and to the passengers were transferred to the steamer Peruvian. Upon reaching the Peruvian La Pierre said to me, in Surratt's presence, that he wished me to let Surratt occupy my room, fill the steamer left; I did so, and he occupied my room until the steamer left; I did so, and he occupied my room until the steamer left; I steatem left in haif an hour, and La Pierre went ashors; that day I remember that, either after lunch or dinner, the prisoner came to me and epointing to one of the passengers) asked me if I knew who the gentleman was, and I said I did not know; Surratt said he thought the man was an American detective land was after him; I told him I thought nothing of the kind, and asked him what he had done that he should be afraid of an American detective; he said he had done a good deal, and if I knew all he had done it would make my eyes stare; I said he need not be afraid of an American detective, because he was on a British ship and in British waters; he said he did not care if he was, for if he steamer; he said he did not care if he was, for if he attempted to arrest him jhis would settle bup, and

he exhibited a pistol; on the tog, going from the steamer Montreal to the Peruvian, I was introduced to-Mr. Bradley objected unless it was shown what connection this had with Surratt.

Mr. Pierrepont said he proposed to show it was Beverly Tucker, Gen. Ripley and others, who were in Montreal, and who were with surratt in his flight.

Mr. Bradley asked if it was proposed to connect the men named with the conspiracy.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was proper to show who was on the tug, and were engaged in conversation with Surratt.

Judge Fisher said it could be shown what men spoke with Surratt.

Witness resumed, and said be sweapers and to see the surratt.

Judge Fisher said it could be shown what men spoke with Surratt.

Witness resumed, and said he saw one speak to Surratt on the tag; on the voyage to Liverpool, saw Gen. Ripley talk with Surratt; of my own knowledge I don't know who Gen. Ripley was, but the prisoner said he was Gen. Ripley was, but the prisoner said he was Gen. Ripley was, but the prisoner said he was Gen. Ripley of South Carolina: there was among the passengers Mr. Cornell Jewett; the one they called "Colorado" Jewett; there was also a colored man who said he had been in Jeff. Davis's employ; I knew Beverly Tucker and was introduced to him that morning on the tag going from the steamer Montreal to the steamer Peruvian; he went on board the Peruvian; the prisoner was called McCarty; we saided about 10 o'clock a. m.; after we got on board the steamer I perceived that Surratt's hair and mustache were dyed; he wore a pair of speciacles; he said he did not wear speciacles because he was short-sighted, but because it added in disguising him; I had conversation with the prisoner every day until we arrived at Londonderry; our conversation took place generálly on the quarter-deck, and sometimes behind the wheel-house; I remember Surratt relling me he had been in the habit of going to Richmond with dispatches during the war, and bringing dispatches back to Washington and Montreal; he stated he one time was told in Montreal that he would meet a lady in New-York; that he met a woman in New-York, and came to Washington, and started for Richmond with flour or five others; that after much trouble they crossed the Potomac, and getting south of Fredericksburg, they were driven on a platform ear, and as they were drawn along they saw some men approaching, and found out they were escaped soldlers, and they shot them and then went on; he told me the name of the woman, and would not like to say it; it sounded like Slater; the woman was conspicuous in Montreal during the trial of the St. Albans raiders, carrying messages; the soldiers referred to were unarmed.

Mr.

erred to were unarmed.

Mr. Bradley said he could not see where this evidence Judge Fisher said he could not see to what it tended

Mr. Pierrepont said they would connect it with the con spiracy.
Witness resumed and said, Surratt told him he had re-Witness resumed and said, Surratt told him he had received money from Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State; the amounts he named were \$70,000 and \$30,000; he said he was in Richmond a few days previous to its fall; he said one day that several of their were crossing the Potomac in a boat, when they were pursued by a gunboat and were ordered to surrender or they would be fired upon; a small boat was sent to them, and they fired into the small boat as soon as it came alongside.

Mr. Merrick asked if he said they fired into the gunboat. Witness replied "No; listen, and you will hear." Andthen getting excited, said that he was not there to be insulted, and did not mean to be. Mr. Merrick remarked a few days since about witnesses going to the Penitentiary. Witness said that such language was the language of a coward and a sneak.

Vitness said that such language was the language of a oward and a sneak. Mr. Merrick asked the Court if this was proper language

coward and a sneak.

Mr. Merrick askedthe Court if this was proper language in the witness. The Court replied that it was not. Neither was it proper for the counsel to worry the witness with taunting questions.

Witness then regamed, and said, Surrait stated that he had frequently traveled to Richmond under the assumed name of Harrison and Sherman; upon reaching the coast of Ireland Surrait called me behind the wheel-house and remarked that he saw foreign land at last, and putting his hand upon the pistol in his pocket, he said he hoped to live to see the day when he could return and serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served; he said, also, that if an English officer attempted to arrest him he would shoot him; I told him if he did that he would meet with very little mercy in England; he replied that he knew that, but he would do it, nevertheless, for he would sooner be hung by an English jury than a Yankee one, and, if he were brought to the United States again, he knew he would swips.

Mr. Bradley asked that the latter statement be repeated by the reporter. The witness was about to reply when it was stated that he was not asked. The witness said he could tell all that was necessary, and, continuing his remarks, said that Mr. Merrick was not at all dangerous.

At 2:30 the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At 2:20 the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow

CANADA.

RONTO, HALIPAX, AND ELSEWHERE-THE NEW

OTTAWA, C. W., July 1.-Lord Monck was sworn in this morning and called on John A. McDonald to form a privy conneil. Shortly after being sworn in Lord Monek eviewed the troops. The observance of the day as a holiday is universal. It is understood that Sir N. F. Bel holiday is universal. It is understood that Sir K. F. Belleau will be appointed Governor of Quebec. Gens. Williams and Dayle will continue Governors of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, provisionally, and Gen. Stisted is spoken of for the same in Ondario, temporarily.

TORONTO, July 1.—TO-day was observed as a general holiday; all business was suspended, and the city was gayly decorated with flags. The prominent feature in the day's celebration was the review of the troops, regulars and volunteers, which was witnessed by an immense concourse of citizens. To-night a monster concert was held at the Horticultural Gardens, at which the military

held at the Horticultural bands were present. The principal buildings were illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks took place.

HALINAN, N. S., July L.—The inauguration of the Confederation of the Canadian, New-Branswick, and Nova-Scotla Provinces was observed here to-day by a civic and military procession, a grand dinner and a public meeting. The celebration was a complete success.

HALIPAN, July 1.—The holiday of the Dominion was a poor affair. The Chronicle and The Recorder came out this morning in mourning. Half the shops are open. The Scotch and Irish societies refused to go in the procession, and several flags are at half-mast. The Anti-Unjoinists treat the whole affair with contempt. There is great excitenced.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GEN. CUSTER'S MOVEMENTS.

BY TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Louis, July 1.-Gen. Custer, at last accounts. was at the forks of the Republican River, ready to pursu the Indians if they should move southward.

THE RUMORED DISASTER TO GEN. CUSTER, WASHINGTON, July 1.-Neither at the Headquarters of the Army, nor at the Indian Bureau has any information been received which shows the truth of the reports of the disaster to Gen. Custer by the Indians.

GEN. CROOK'S IDAHO EXPEDITION. SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.-Late advices from Idaho state that the Indians continue their depredations. Gen. Crook's expedition starts for Sierra Mountain July 1 with four companies of cavalry and one of mounted infantry. Hard fighting is expected.

THE UTES ON THE WAR PATH-THE INDIANS ON THE From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT McPherson, June 25, 1867. Telegrams from the West to Headquarters an nounce that the Ute Indians have dug up the hatchet and are on the war path again, and the Arrapaboes and Cheyennes. Nevara and his band are scouting the country east of the Rocky Mountains. They have penetrated 80 miles into the interior in search of the enemy They have also agreed to inform the whites if any Chey

They have also agreed to inform the whites if any Cheyennes or Arrapahees are seen, and the whites have also manifested their desire to keep on good terms with them, by promising to inform them of the presence of the common enemy.

The Indians of the Upper Missouri are decidedly hostile, and have warned the steamboats from coming up the Missouri River. They have gathered on the bimis in strong force, with the determination to resist the advances of any boats up the River. In consequence of this hostility, Gen. Sherman has ordered that all boats be provided with howitzers and carbines, and if any demonstrations are made to resist the navigation of the River, to fire upon them.

them.
All quiet in the Platte Valley, stages running regularly through to Denver in six hours, without molestation.

DISASTERS.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT. ST TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 1 .- A boat containing a sailing party on Piscataque River, upset yesterday after-noon, drewning Michael Cousa, a resident of Newmarket, and a young lady, name not given. Six others in the boat TWO BOYS DROWNED WHILE BATHING

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1.-Yesterday a sad accident, resulting in the drowning of two boys, occurred at this piace. The lads, one named Henry Hulin, aged about 12 years, son of Emmett Hulin, and Charles Hunt, aged about 8 years, son of George Hunt, hatter, went down to the mill-pond, two miles south of the village, and went into bathe. By some means both were drowned. The pond was drawn off in the afternoon and both bodies were recovered.

FRESHET IN THE MISSOURI RIVER. BY TRIPORAPH TO THE TRIBUNA.

Sr. Louis, July 1.-An Omaha dispatch says that the water from the mountains is coming down the Missouri River, overflowing the bottoms on the Iowa side and also some places on the Nebraska side. Large quantities of Government freight are exposed on the bank of the river, which it is feared will be swept away. The foundation of the North-Western Railroad depot, on the Iowa side, is under water for the third time this season. Part of the depot has been removed to Omaha. DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE F. PEARSON.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 1.—Rear Admiral George F. Pearson died this morning, aged 48 years. to be smalle as secure to want to be a second

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROBABLE COURSE OF THE COMING SESSION-MAJORITY REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTER IN PAVOR OF IMPEACIMENT—GEN. SHERIDAN AND THE PRESIDENT. TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1, 1867. The indications in the best informed circles to-night. point to a substantial accord between the diverse opponents of a sweeping confiscation policy, and to the passage of an explanatory bill supplying all the defects of the Reconstruction Act, and placing beyond question the power of the military commanders to remove civil officers who obstruct the law and outrage justice. It is believed that such a bill can be agreed upon as will be satisfactory to the majority in Congress, and yet will not be opposed by the Admin-

Four members of the Judiciary Committee, Messre. Boutwell, Williams, Lawrence, and Thomas, are preparing a report on the impeachment investigation to present to Congress at its coming session. The report will be ready for presentation in about a week These members of the Committee are of opinion that the evidence taken by the Committee is sufficient to warrant the impeachment of the President, and their report will urge upon Congress to take necessary steps to impeach the President. It is not the intention of these members to push this matter at the July session, but they will ask for a session in October for the purpose. This may lead to trouble in the coming session. It is expected that Messrs. Wilson, Woodbridge, and Churchill will make a report merely censuring the President.

Up to this evening the President has not received any official notification of the existence of Gen. Sheridan's letter of June 22, declining to extend the time for registration. All that Mr. Johnson knew of the matter is gathered from newspaper paragraphs and comments. To-day, however, the President received a copy of a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, Dated June 29, in which Gen. Sheridan says: "Registration in the State of Louisia will be continued, in obedience to, the orders of the President, unless freceive further orders from him to the contrary."

At the Cabinet session to-morrow, the subject of the powers of the military commanders, as defined by the Attorney-General, and as applied to recent acts of the commanders, will be resumed. Already the subject, has been considered by the Cabinet in general, and the proceedings have been recorded. It is expected that the whole subject will be disposed of to-morrow.

It is stated here, on high authority, that Maximilian offered to leave Mexico last Winter, if Secretary Seward would prevail on the Mexican Liberals to decide in convention between the claims of Juarez and Ortega to the Presidency of the Republic. Herefused, however, to interfere until it was too late.

So far only 30 members of both Houses of Congress have arrived in this city. About 120, properly apportioned, will be necessary to secure a quorum in each branch Officers employed in the Capitol, however, are confident, from letters received and verbal communications made, that a quorum, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, will answer to the roll call on Wednesday.

Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, has taken a cottage at Oakland, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains in West Virginia, where he will spend the Summer.

Gen. Lewis M. Peck, late Colonel 173d New-York Volunteers of Brooklyn, has lately received, upon the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, the distinguished honor of Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.

By an act of Congress, passed at its last session the 1st of July was specified as the day when great changes were to be made in the regulations and management of the various Navy-Yanks of the country. The law as thus established makes a great innova-tion upon the old routine of business, and by it the various departments in the Navy-Yards heretofore all working under one common department or head. namely, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, are now der the especial supervision of the Bureau to wh they properly belong. No report will be made to Congress by any of the departments unless there shalk be a special call for information, nor will the Executive communicate any message on the assembling of that body, for the reason that this is to be merely an adjourned session, and not an extra one.

The President to-day appointed William Hemphill Jones, esq., to be acting first Controller of the Treasury in the absence of Mr. Taylor, Controller. Mr. Jones has for a long time held the position of Chief Clerk in the Controller's office.

By General Order No. 66, dated "Adjutant-General's Office, June 29," it is ordered that, in addition to the salute prescribed by Paragraph 270, Revised Regulations, department commanders are hereby directed to give such orders for an appropriate observance of the approaching anniversay of the Independence of the United States as the state of the service within their respective commands may render

The Cashier of the Treasury this morning received from a person in Philadelphia \$1,000 toward paying off the National debt; also \$10, from a person in

Brooklyn, N. Y. As the notice of the Treasury Department, published this morning relative to conversions is likely to lead to misapprehension, it is deemed proper to say that Seven-Thirty notes, bearing the date of August 15, 1864, only, should be forwarded to the Treasury Department for conversion. The June and July

issues are not yet convertible. The stationery contracts for the supply of the State and Navy Departments have been awarded to Philp

& Solomons of Washington. Judge Wayne of the Supreme Court is still dangerously ill, but with a prospect of recovery. City Collector Hall, Republican, after entering upon his office to-day, appointed a colored man is

one of his clerks. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were

over \$2,000,000. It is stated that a person is on his way to this city from Montreal, to give evidence at the Surratt trial to the effect that Surratt bought a knife from him on

the morning following the assassination of President THE PENSION OFFICE.

Lincoln.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The immense business of the United States Pension Office is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The clerical force was considerably increased by the act of March 2, 1867, and at pres increased by the act of March 2, 1867, and at present emberacing 260 employés of all grades, a force which it is believed is entirely adequate to meet all the public demands, and to dispose of all pension claims as fast as the claimants and their agents can supply the evidence requisite for a correct adjudication of the claims. Disking the past few months the office has made a most asferying gain on the accumulated work, and in a few months will be able to keep the current work promptly dispatched. Every position provided by law is filled, and the effice hopes soon to be able to diminish its present force. The following is an exhibit of its work during the month just closed. The large number of rejected claims reported is due to the fact that a large number of claims herefolore regarded as suspended have recently been examined and rejected on the suspended files of this office. The whole number of claims admitted was Original and increase widows, etc., 2,565; invalida, 1,345. Total, 5,671. The whole number of claims admitted was Original and increase widows, etc., 662; invalida, 1,345. Total, 6,660. The whole number of claims rejected was Original and increase widows, etc., 692; invalida, 1,345. Total, 6,660. The whole number of claims disposed of during the month was 8,664, and the number of circular sent 24,570. In the bounty land division 53 warrants of 160 acres cach were issued, and one of 120 acres. The whole number of warrants issued was 54, covering 8,600 acres. bracing 260 employés of all grades, a force which it is

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

St. Louis, June 29.—The Government Commissioners have accepted the last completed section of the Union Pacific Railsond. Working parties on the road accepted poly protected against the Indians.